

THIRD EDITION

REMARKABLE PETROLEUM CASUALTY

A Train of Cars Burned.

LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, August 27.—A train of cars loaded with petroleum, on the Erie Railway, was collided with yesterday near Narrowsburg, New Jersey. Several cars were crushed, and the petroleum caught fire, exploded, and burned the whole train. Three dwellings, a wagon, a carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber caught from the burning oil, and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Williams, while endeavoring to rescue his two children from one of the houses, dropped one, and while endeavoring to save it, all three were fatally burned. The children subsequently died, and he is not expected to recover. Mrs. Williams, his wife, jumped from a second-story window, and immediately gave birth to a child, which is not expected to live. The conductor of the train is badly burned. The loss of property by the fire is about \$80,000.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS. Fearful Scene at Narrowsburg, on the Erie Railroad—Collision between an Oil and Freight Train—Explosion of the Oil Tanks—Great Conflagration—Two Children Burned to Death—Several Persons Severely Injured—A Number of Buildings and the Train of Cars Destroyed—The Loss Estimated at \$80,000.

Another fearful conflagration occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning, at Narrowsburg, on the Delaware Division, caused by an explosion on an oil train, in consequence of a collision, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of a considerable amount of property, including dwellings and other buildings. The facts so far as could be gathered from various sources, are as follows:—At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the oil train designated as "Big Five," with eight car loads of oil (a portion of which were tanks), was standing on the main track at Narrowsburg station. Following on the same track was a freight train, which came up and collided with the oil train with great force, breaking and crushing the cars and jamming them into a heap of ruins. Immediately thereafter a tremendous explosion occurred, and the oil taking fire, the light flame spread in all directions, and the entire train was soon in a blaze, and several buildings in the immediate vicinity, surrounded by the burning oil, were also set on fire.

A family, consisting of a Mr. Williams' wife, and two children, resided in the second story of one of the buildings, the first story of which was occupied as a wagon shop. Mr. Williams seized the two children, one in each hand, and attempted to escape from the front way. In rushing through the flames he dropped one of the children, and in stopping to rescue it all three were fatally burned. One of the children died yesterday morning, and the other, after suffering intensely, expired at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. Williams was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Mrs. Williams escaped by jumping from the second-story rear window, where there was no fire, and an hour after was delivered of a child. She is considered in a critical condition. The conductor of the oil train, James Fredenburgh, was badly but not dangerously burned about the head, face, and hands. No other persons are reported injured.

The following property was burned:—A dwelling house belonging to Mr. Joseph Berms, merchant; a dwelling house owned by Mr. Hendrick, a wagon shop and dwelling overhead, a large carpenter shop, a hide house, and 50,000 feet of lumber belonging to the railway company. The train of cars was entirely destroyed. It is estimated that the entire loss will not fall short of \$80,000.

The Cincinnati train, due at Jersey City at seven minutes past three P. M., was two hours late, and the Dunkirk train arrived four hours behind time.—N. Y. Herald.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 25.—The schooner Catharine, from the Rappahannock, and the schooner R. H. Shannon, from Savannah, both for Philadelphia, sailed to-day. Arrived at Norfolk yesterday, the schooner Winona, lately sunk in the bay, but raised by Messrs. Baker & Brothers, wreckers. The impression is steadily and surely gaining ground here that Jeff. Davis will soon be released from his imprisonment. This impression, it must be remembered, is not produced by any action as yet that has been taken by the Government that could be construed as preliminary to his release, nor by any information received from any authoritative source, but as merely the result of opinions frequently expressed by those most competent and naturally supposed to be cognizant of the possibility of such an event soon transpiring. It is well known that strenuous efforts have lately been made in Washington, and interviews have been sought with President Johnson over and over again, though in a more quiet manner than formerly, by Charles O'Connor, and many of the chief traitor's warmest friends, for the purpose of making a final effort to secure his conditional parole, upon the grounds of his continued ill-health.

The steamship Carroll, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, passed up the bay to-day. Company C, the last company of the 24th Battalion of the 12th United States Infantry, which was recently ordered to Washington, left here this evening on the steamer Adelaide, for Baltimore, in order to join the balance of the battalion.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. POTTSVILLE, August 27.—Colonel J. G. Frick, Colonel J. N. Hennessy, Colonel Z. P. Boyer, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., and George Martz, Esq., have been appointed as delegates to the National Convention of September 3, to be held in Philadelphia.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

THE PEACE NEWS CONFIRMED.

The King of Prussia's Reply to the Legislative Address.

A Royal Hint to the Opposition and a Decided Position Assumed by the Crown.

ADVICES BY MAIL TO AUGUST 17.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Official Confirmation of the Act. LONDON, August 25.—The news of the signing of a peace treaty at Prague, and of the restoration of peace between Austria and Prussia, has been officially confirmed in this city. By virtue of one of the articles of the treaty Austria cedes Venetia to Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The King's Reply to the Legislative Address—A Royal Hint to the Opposition Members. BERLIN, August 26.—The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body.

The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the Budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

RUSSIA.

The Officers of the American Squadron in Moscow—Brilliant Reception.

MOSCOW, August 24.—The United States naval officers arriving with the American mission to Russia, have been taken in what may be termed a triumphant manner from St. Petersburg to Moscow, in a special railroad train, ordered by the Imperial Government for the purpose. Every station and the route were crowded with people anxious to do them honor, and the provincial authorities have a hearty official welcome at each point of rest or delay. An immense number of persons turned out to welcome them here. The officers dined today with Lieutenant-General Prince Dolgoroukoff, who is in command of the army, and the Governor-General of Moscow. The Zoological Gardens were illuminated in the style, and presented a splendid appearance. It has been made patent that the part of the Russian capital offers a boundless hospitality to the representatives of the Great Republic.

Prussian War Invalids.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued the following appeal for the formation of a national institution for invalids:—"Numerous associations have been formed for the support of the army in the field, for tending the wounded, for relieving the distress of the families left at home bereft of their breadwinners. Even as the entire nation was ready and willing for any sacrifice in the great battle for Prussia's honor, and the restoration of Germany, so is the whole Fatherland now eagerly desirous to compete in one and the same great patriotic work, namely, to relieve and heal, as far as it is within human power, the many wounds and sufferings of the war. But these sufferings reach far beyond the present time, and it therefore becomes necessary already to-day to think of the future. The support of the State cannot alone solve the problem; therefore the assistance of the nation is called upon to contribute to the relief of the war invalids. A spontaneous act of charity and love, which will have the future of the brave sons of our Fatherland, who have bled for us, and through their wounds have become incapable of gaining a livelihood, be secured as far as possible, is the duty of every citizen. Let us be sufficiently provided for. With the approbation of his Majesty the King, I intend placing myself at the head of a general national institution for invalids, which will strive to relieve the suffering and to minister to the needs of the war invalids. Let us unite in a central committee, at Berlin, who will have to draw up statutes, to consult about further measures to be taken, to arrange the necessary relations with the officials, and to undertake the entire management of the whole institution. Simultaneously with this central committee, other committees may, however, already now be formed in all provinces of the country, to exert themselves for the development and maintenance of the institution. I am only succeeded through the united efforts of the entire people. May none be found wanting, but may every one contribute towards the attainment of the object; so that also those brave warriors who have fallen in the honor and glory of the Fatherland, that also the families deprived of their supporters and maintainers, may, with all of us, overlook the sufferings and sacrifices of the war to regard with pride and satisfaction the needs of our army."

Great Fire at Antwerp—Petroleum Agains.

A most destructive fire broke out on Friday, August 10, in Antwerp. The property in buildings and merchandise consumed was roughly calculated from £200,000 to \$300,000. The fire broke out about 7 o'clock in the morning in some merchant's stores, situated in the Place de Walbargo, a kind of square fronting the quay, and known as the commercial neighborhood of Antwerp. The buildings were chiefly lofty warehouses, filled with merchandise of every description, and the basement stretched extensive vaults filled with some thousand barrels of petroleum oil, and to the latter may be attributed the dreadful consequences that have befallen the city. The first range of warehouses was struck by the fire, and the flames were in a blaze from end to end. It then reached a magazine or depot where some ten thousand barrels of petroleum were stored. The local firemen, police, and military, every exertion to stay its progress, and succeeded in rolling a great many barrels out of the building on to the quay, but the explosions and vehement tury of the flames compelled them to retreat.

How to Make an Omelette.—A young man was arrested in the Rue de la Peronnelle, Paris, a few days since, for an extraordinary trick which under the influence of drink. In passing before a dealer's shop he suddenly jumped into a basket at the door containing from two hundred to three hundred eggs, and, after smashing them to his heart's content, he called out:—"That is the way I make an omelette; now bring me a frying-pan!" The owner, however, called a sergeant de ville, who took the man away to the police station.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Caldwell.—The case of the United States vs. Samuel Stuart, in which the defendant is charged with attempting to pass and having in his possession with intent to pass counterfeit United States Treasury notes, has been on trial through all the morning session, and is as yet uncompleted. Stuart keeps a tavern on Girard avenue, near Twelfth street, and it is urged that he is the author of the notes, and had attempted to pass those counterfeit notes.

Count of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. 11 terms of service for the first lot of jurors for this term having expired last Friday, new jurors were empaneled this morning. Of course there were applications for exemption, and reasons given without number. But few were excused, and a fair number of jurors were retained. This business being concluded, the regular business of the day was commenced.

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Old Fellows.—An English journal says that the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, which was established in 1812, numbers nearly four hundred thousand members. It has lodges in most parts of the British empire, and can boast of a local habitation and a name! even at Constantinople and among the gold-diggers of California.

Both Hit, and yet not Hit.—The principal editors of the Brussels journals, the Echo du Parlement and the Independance, have just been condemned each to two months' imprisonment and two hundred francs fine for having touched a duel, on the 25th of July last, although neither was wounded.

CHILI AND PERU.

Further Preparations for War by both Powers—Chili's Intentions to Buy the "Dunderberg"—Ported Naval Battle Off the Malvine Islands—Election for President Ordered in Peru, Etc. Etc. Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Patent Office.

The Commissioner of Patents is making arrangements for the issue of papers authorizing 250 patents, most of which have been awarded to prominent inventors in the Eastern and Western States. On the 4th of next month 208 patents will be granted. The business of this office is constantly increasing, even at such an extent as to require more accommodations and a larger clerical force.

White Wheat Seed for Distribution by the Agricultural Bureau.

The Commissioner of Agriculture gives notice that he is now prepared to distribute to agriculturists specimens of superior Mediterranean white wheat, which will be put up in quart packages, and delivered free upon receipt of application.

The Homestead Law.

By the eighth section of the Homestead Act of 1862, parties who have made entry under the law on the condition of five years continuous settlement and cultivation, have the right at any time before the expiration of that period, to make proof of such settlement up to a given day, and then pay for the tract at \$1.25 per acre, and at once get a title. Where a Homestead seller has entered a tract containing more than 160 acres, he is required to pay for the excess in cash, and when he desires to change his Homestead to a cash purchase, he is credited with the amount of such excess, and only requires to pay for 160 acres. Where a party enters under the Homestead, and abandons the tract, he forfeits all claims to the fees, commissions, etc., which at the time of entry were paid at the local office for the services rendered by the Register and Receiver in regard to such entry.

Volunteer Staff Officers to be Mustered Out.

An order will be issued soon mustering out of the service all volunteer staff officers. Secretary Seward's Residence Still Guarded.

Notwithstanding the President's recent proclamation of peace, the guard of soldiers that has been stationed around Mr. Secretary Seward's residence since the assassination of the President, has not yet been removed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Great German Festival and Procession of Associations.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, August 27.—The German National Schutzen Festival commenced this morning with a grand, imposing procession through most of our prominent streets. It was very large, and as many stronger associations from different States are uniting, the whole city seems turned out to see the procession. Thousands are going to the Schutzen Park, where the Festival continues for the entire week.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—Eleven deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. The disease has lost its epidemic character, and is rapidly abating.

The sum of \$200,000 was realized from the sale of pews in the new Jewish synagogue yesterday.

The radical Union men held a convention on Saturday at Lexington, Kentucky, and delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions were adopted censuring President Johnson, and endorsing the Reconstruction policy of Congress.

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SANTIAGO, Chili, July 15.—I have again to complain of the delay of the Finance Department in exploring its estimates of the damages sustained from the bombardment of Valparaiso.

PURCHASE OF ARMS BY CHILI IN THE UNITED STATES.

I promised you in my last letter to give particulars of the fitting out of vessels in the United States, and of the purchase of ordnance abroad. Seventy guns have been purchased of Massachusetts for \$600,000, without counting the purchase of arms by Chili in the United States. This ordnance includes four hundred and fifty-pounder, six three hundred-pounder, and sixty-eight-pounder Blakely guns, the remainder consisting of serviceable naval artillery of various calibres, but not very heavy. The Spanish guns are those purchased by Massachusetts during the late war, for the protection of Boston harbor from Rebel pirates, etc. As the cartridges are to be built in the United States, some time will elapse before the ordnance can be shipped.

CHILI TRYING TO BUY THE "DUNDERBERG."

A Chili agent writes from New York that he has been trying to buy the "Dunderberg." He says that Mr. W. H. Webb wants \$2,500,000 for the iron-clad, and that Webb offers to sell it for \$3,500,000, one million extra. Nobody here expects Chili to buy the "Dunderberg," though her agents are doing their best to get the vessel.

REPORTED FIGHT NEAR THE MALVINE ISLANDS.

The captain of a barque which arrived here to-day from the Malvine Isles, states that on the 27th of May he witnessed from the top of a hill on one of the islands, a battle between two Chilean and three Spanish vessels; but he could not learn the result of the fight, owing to a sudden storm having arisen. The Valparaiso papers attach no importance to the news, but consider it, on the contrary, of great interest. The Government official organ does not give any credit to the captain's story. However, when Mr. McKenna was in Lima, he expected that three vessels which he had bought were near his late or persons of uncertain nationality. The Government official organ does not give any credit to the captain's story. However, when Mr. McKenna was in Lima, he expected that three vessels which he had bought were near his late or persons of uncertain nationality.

PANAMA, August 12.—The United States steamer Water, Commander Paulding, reached here on the 11th inst. She left Callao, Peru, on the 2d of August, bringing six days, later news.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT OF PERT ORDERED.

The notable fact since my last despatches, excepting the grand celebration of Independence Day, has been the publication of a call to the people for the election of a President of the republic and representatives to the constituent Congress. The representatives thus elected are to meet in informal session on January 31, 1867, and the Congress is to be solemnly opened for deliberations on the 18th of February following. The maximum duration of the session is to be one hundred days, not liable to prolongation.

THE TUCKER-MONTEIRO QUARREL IN PERT.

The Tucker-Montero matter continued to bear an unfavorable aspect. Tucker had issued various orders to the command of the squadron in the navy, which Montero considered, instructing the captains of those ships under his direct command at Valparaiso to disregard the authority of what he calls the "North American adventure." From common orders of Admiral Tucker, Montero had possession of the Huascar and Independencia. Such is not the case. These two powerful iron-clads, which have won the admiration of the world, are in Callao, and consequently are under the command of Admiral Tucker; and Montero will be obliged to succumb to the legitimate authority of his Government. Questionable as the policy may be of appointing a man of such antecedents to the command of a powerful fleet, it is to be devoutly hoped that Prado may be able to put a quietus to the impure and ungenerous aspirations of this Montero. He is a man of craft and malignant spirit, and so long as he remains in command of the Peruvian navy, the position of any administration will be insecure. Through dissension and strife he was elevated to his present position—through dissension and strife he would further gratify his ambition. The Constitution, however, taking this view of the case, has acted with prompt decision. His efforts to maintain the supremacy of the Government, and, at the same time, to preserve peace between the factions, have failed. He is now in the hands of the parties. Montero and his comrades have been cashiered, and peace may yet reign in Tucker's command.

OTHER REBEL OFFICERS IN THE PERUVIAN NAVY.

By a decree of Prado's, dated on July 17, at Callao, David P. McCorkle and Walter K. Butt have been appointed captains in the Peruvian navy. The General was acquiescent during his speech, and at the close was honored with three cheers.

Mortality Among British Troops in China.

Official reports show a frightful mortality among the British troops in China during the last year. In one battalion alone eighty-five men died, and one hundred and fifteen were invalided. The 90th regiment, in consequence of a riot with the Malays, was ordered away from Hong Kong in 1864, and sent to Kowloon to occupy buta there. The regiment was healthy when it left, but in three months the hospital figures rose from thirty to one hundred and sixty, and the fever cases from three to eighty-one. This result was due to the principal medical officer, and the surgeon of the regiment, protested against the removal. The unhealthiness of Kowloon as a station was, indeed, well known. In a new station, and the cuttings and excavations of the earth preparatory to its occupation had produced morbid exhalations.

War but no Wins.—Many of the German vineyards have been destroyed during the military campaign. A French journal, devoted to the "Wine Interest, noticing this fact, observes:—"This is a great misfortune in a humanitarian point of view; but as the mischance is irreparable, we must, as men, make up our minds on the subject, and as the Frenchman and wine-grower, we must, if not rejoice, at least congratulate ourselves as being the heirs to profit by the disaster. A man does not always shed tears over a decreed and ancient will. Let us, therefore, abstain from sentimentality, and profit by the inheritance."

Aid for Polish Exiles.—There is now open in London an interesting exhibition of objects connected with the history of the Poles and their national characteristics. The display consists of jewels of great beauty and value, which have been offered by Polish ladies to assist young exiles from their own country, who are finishing their studies at universities and colleges on the continent. They are to be raffled for on the Art Union principle in December.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Soldiers' Pittsburg Convention—The Names of Those Who Will be There.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The Convention of discharged veterans of the national army, to be held at Pittsburg, if the thousands of strong indentments from brave and true men received here is any indication, will be largely attended by representatives from every regiment that has served during the Rebellion. Some of these letters speak in unmeasured terms of commendation of the policy which seeks to secure representation of Rebels in Congress, while it denies the right of franchise or protection to the freed race.

The official call for the Convention will be promulgated on Monday, the Johnson Committee having invited Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to act as chaplain at their Convention. Rev. Granville P. Moody, the fighting chaplain, has been requested to read the same duties for the Pittsburg Convention.

The following is a partial list of officers who have been selected for the occasion:—Major-Generals Banks, Butler, Howard, Burnside, Terry, Hacks, Schurz, Sidel, and Ferry, from the former States; and Major-Generals Geary, Bartlett, Potter, Hartranft, Owen, McAllister, from the Middle States. The West will be represented by Major-Generals Logan, Olesby, Schenck, Gardell, Washburn, Prentiss, Pope, Cox, and the South by Generals Thomas, Fletcher, McKelso, Brownlow, Kiddo, and others.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED IN TEXAS.

Increased Persecution of Loyalists.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—We make the following extract from a letter to Captain Hingham, responding to a call for the Convention of Southern Unionists, signed by twenty-one of the citizens of Dallas county, Texas:—"We in Texas are on the eve of another war, which will be more desperate than the one out of which Texas has emerged. The former leaders in Rebellion, have some dozen Union men elected to fill unimportant county offices, have all been elected, and they are more hostile and rabid than they were during the war or before the war. The Texas Congress furnishes protection, by directing the troops to remain, and posting them in the most important towns, there will not be a Union man left in Texas in six months. The disloyal from other States are coming in more or less every day, and thousands are returning from Mexico who went off with Prince and Shelby, and a more desperate set never before infested any country. Murders are an every-day occurrence. The civil law is defied and the traitors are free to roam at will in many parts of the State in a state of bondage before the war, and Union men dare not speak their sentiments openly. Secret societies, called the K. G. C., are organized in every county, and unless the State is held under strict military rule, we will have another outbreak in less than six months."

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

His Only Hope of Peace is to Sustain Congress—His Opinion of the Philadelphia Convention and the New Orleans Massacre—Who Endorse the Pittsburg Convention. Boston, August 26.—At a political meeting at Gloucester last evening, General Butler was one of the speakers. The Herald's despatch says:—"General Butler, on being introduced, said that the issues now before the country were the same substantially as those of 1860, and in this connection he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the Rebellion, and the part taken by the Southern States in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their Rebellion they had forfeited their property, their rights, and their lives, if Rebels were hanged, which, unfortunately, he said, they were not. He spoke of the failure of the Southern representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal man to Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they secured representation, they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways; and it is the intention of the people to know what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the fighting, he said, who are to do the settling. General Butler characterized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled in this country, and that the delegates from neither section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New Orleans riot, and read a portion of the correspondence relating to it, and said the whole of the Convention was a disgraceful farce. General Sheridan was to gloss over the horrible affair. If this state of things cannot be altered, the General continued, we will march upon more, and we to him who opposes us! In concluding his remarks, he said that the amendments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was in favor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of full and impartial suffrage, and he would try, by every means in his power, in whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech the General said, that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress they will have their work of the last four years to do over again."

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COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.

BY MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN."

Published by Loring, of Boston.

[Continued from Evening Telegraph of Saturday.]

CHAPTER II.

The Study of a Mistress to Please Servants—How One Servant May Do the Work of Two—Gossip about Training Servants—An Unexpected Check—Servants' Registry Office—Servants and Their Dress—How Bad Servants Get Places—A Teachable Young Girl.

All the directions for managing my servants which my mother gave me I sedulously followed, but yet did not succeed in establishing the peace and order which I had been accustomed to in my girlhood home. I pondered much over my vexation, for do what I would the dinners would be ill-dressed and badly served, and the general work neglected, unless on each day I went over the same routine and made the same remonstrances.

Surely, I thought, it must be my own fault that such a state of things exists. I will be more considerate, and save the servants' steps all I can. I will think for them, manage their work, do all else that I can do, and I will even help them, so that I can have peace and delusion that I would warn every one against.

I then paid higher wages, and got worse servants. I became very particular as to their characters, and invariably found that the worst servants were obtained to obtain the best recommendations. This was the mistress's fault, who from a mistaken idea that they were serving the transgressing girls, concealed the most important of their shortcomings, and by thus doing "brown" down upon their employers, changed of place, and all kinds of evil, and upon themselves the reputation of untruthfulness.

After two years' discontent and change of domestics, my house-maid was taken ill and was not able to attend to her duties, instead of the household work being in confusion, everything went pleasantly on. My three children had been but little trouble to either servant, and in the absence of Mary I had them myself, and was very quiet. It was a strong little thing, and I was the mistress who first asked me if she should take them for a walk; I assented as if it were a thing fully expected of her, but I was utterly surprised, and sat down to read the riddle. It was unaccountable that the work which I had done for her, and which she had done for me, should not perform, one was able to go, and that in a much better manner than before.

My cogitations were interrupted by a visitor, whom I had myself to admit in the absence of my mother. I laughingly told Mrs. Lester how I was situated. "They are great plagues," she remarked, "particularly if they have not full employment. There is some truth in the adage that with one servant the work may be done, with two the chances are that it will be half done with three—why then one may as well do it oneself. I have never quit work enough for two servants, and never permit them to be idle. There is no time about in gossiping in my house, unless